## THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Cleveland on a Second Term. "When we consider the patronage of this great of the office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once pained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent of the office of the

holders, with a zeal born of beneats received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come stand ready to aid with money and trained political serv-ice, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most seri-ous danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people. - From President Uleveland's letter of acceptance, Aug. 18, 1884.

M. NATIONAL TICKET. "My friends, you will I never have any genuine re-form in the civil service until you adopt the one-ROVER CLEVELAND, to the presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage ALLEN G. THURMAN. of the government to procure his recomination and

From a speech by the Hon.
Allen G. Thurman, Columbus, O., 1872.

"The Bloody" Shirt. In the gubernational canvass of 1876 Gene ra Harrison, in a speech delivered at Greensburg,

For President,

(Second Term)

of New York.

For Vice-President,

of Ohio.

"For one I accept the banner of the bloody shirt. I am willing to take as our ensign the tattered, worn-out old gray shirt, worn by some gallant Union hero, stained with his blood as he gave up his life for his country, and shoulder to shoulder, elbow to elbow, stepping to the music of the old drum taps, we will move forward, eyes front and our faces to the foe, to victory again under the hallowed banner of the bloody Let those who desire march under black flag of treason or the white flag of cowardice; for me, I sceept with pride the bloody shirt. Not by this do I mean that we desire to perpetuate the bitterness of the war; but so long as the Democratic party prefers to honor those whose only claim is their record of hostility to the Union and so long as they continue to taunt us for fidelity to the country, just so long we will march under the 'bloody shirt.' When they purge their party of the leprosy of secession, and present candidates whose records are fair during the times when the country needed men to maintain its honor, then we will bury the 'bloody shirt' in the grave with the honored corpse who wore it, and not before."

Secretary Endicott's Order Against Women

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1886. To the Commanding Officers of the National Armories at Springfield and Rock Island, and of the United States Arsenals at New York, West Troy, Philadelphia, Boston and Benicia:

While arsenals and armories are not intended to be converted into political machines, two political parties in this country are recognized. It is therefore ordered that heter iter in employing or discharging employes of any and all grades, other things being equal and qualifications satisfactory. Democrats will be favored, the object being to divide the force in the different grades This rule will apply to women and children as well as to men, and will be strictly enforced. Brigadier-general, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

The Reduction of the Mills Bill.

The duties collected from foreign importations for the year ending
June 30, 1887, statistical abstract, 1887, page 16, was..... \$212,032,423.90
dditional and discriminating duty 2,189,885.75

Leaving entire duties from foreign

bill, according to the official statement of the ways and means 78,176,054,23

Average reduction, 36 8-10 per cent.

Mr. Roger Q. Mills's Dictum. If Grover Cleveland is re-elected President of the United States-as he will be (a voice: "He

will that"); if another Democratic House is chosen, and if we can get our Republican friends out of the other end of the Capitol and get Democrats in place of them, then we will pass a tariff bill that puts raw material on the free list, and then we will put our own intelligent and skillful and productive labor in this country upon a plane of equality with the laborers of all other countries.—Roger Q. Mill's speech at East St. Louis, Ill., September 25,

## A Democratic Tribute.

When General Harrison was nominated for Governor in 1876 the Chicago Times, Democratic then and now, said: "General Benjamin Harrison is in every sense an admirable man. He is worthy of any station in the gift of the people. His 'record,' as the politicians say, is clear as erystal. " " The nomination is, undoubtedly, one of the best that could be made. Mr. Harrison is in no sense a type of the professional politician, but he is one of the ablest and most upright men in Indiana; this is admitted by those who will vote against him as well as by those who will vote for him."

THERE is some reason to believe that Chieago will be unanimous for Harrison.

LET the last month be marked with tremendous enthusiasm, but with more tremendous hard work.

WHENEVER you hear the Democrats say the Republicans are colonizing doubtful States, then is a good time to watch the Democratic

THE Indianapolis Sentinel finally gives its indorsement to Anarchist Gould's infamous tes. The Democratic State organ says of the

est lies, denounced as such by the best men who live in Indianapolis, and who are personally cognizant of the falsehood of it.

THE Democratic State central committee is circulating Gould's infamous letter and the "dollar-a-day" lie. We dare Mr. Charles L. Jewett to deny the assertion.

PROBABLY the Sentinel and Mr. Bynum will declare the extract read by General Harrison, on Saturday night, from the London News, to be "a stupid forgery."

THE name of the Republican candidate fo Supreme Judge is Silas D. Coffey, and not Silas T. Coffey, as many newspapers are printing it. The error in the initial should be changed.

THE Sentinel prints a card from a soldier who says he will vote for Cleveland "because of Cleveland's friendship to the soldiers." I is surmised that the man is an end-man in a minstrel troupe.

HERE is the poll of one precinct in a county in southwestern Indiana, compared with 1886 1886-Republican, 168; Democrat, 215; Prohibition, 15. To-day - Republican, 208 Democrat, 190; Prohibition, 9.

WE have entered the last month of the campaign. The enemy is on the run. Repub licans, keep up the pace. Do not let a point go uncovered. Stand to your arms, and push on the battle in every quarter.

MR. THURMAN ventures the assertion that everybody will be greatly surprised at the vote in Ohio. Shouldn't wonder; and no one will have a bigger surprise over the size of Harrison's majority than old Mr. Thurman

THE Sentinel save of the meeting on Saturday night: General Harrison "makes some foolish remarks regarding the tariff." The young statesman who wrote this has probably demonstrated his ability to the extent of earning, possibly, ten or twelve dollars a week

THE Sentinel says that General Harrison was heartily applauded by the crowds at Tomlinson Hall Saturday night. Well, yes; fifteen solid minutes of cheering, and hand clapping, and waving of flags, and handkerchiefs, and hats, may well be called "hearty."

A NEWSPAPER must be very hard up for matter to fill its columns that prints a column and a half of stuff to show that Iowa is "a doubtful State" in this contest. Yet this is the kind of dishwater upon which the Cleveland mugwumps are now feeding them-

Do fair-minded and honorable Democrats of Indianapolis indorse the Gould lies against General Harrison? Gould does not now stand alone in the infamy of their dissemination. The Indianapolis Sentinel has finally indorsed them, and the Democratic State central committee is engaged in their circulation.

THERE is reason to believe that the Morgan county letter, printed elsewhere, was sent out by the direction of the Democratic State central committee. It is not likely that the chairman of one county alone would be preparing a list of "floats" who have to be bought. We suspect this thing is going on all over the State.

As tending to show that the Democratic State central committee is directly responsible for circulating the "dollar-a-day" lie about General Harrison, the Democratic committee of Jeffersonville, on Saturday, received a bundle of documents from headquarters containing the story, and hired boys to distribute them about that city.

WILL Mr. Terence V. Powderly be kind enough to give the name of the man who offered him the position of Commissioner of Labor? He says he came direct from Republican headquarters. Let us have the name, Mr. Powderly, and then the country can tel how much authority he had to go about peddling offices or the promise of offices. Name the man.

THE most picturesque har now in the State of Indiana is an alleged correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal. He says it is difficult to detect the presence of visitors in the city who come to see General Harrison, so attenuated have become the delegations now. and has the gall to mention the Chicago people who were here on Saturday night as a specimen. We venture to say that the Democratic managers very easily detected their presence in the city.

THE infamous, lying letter of the Anarchist Gould, indorsed by the Sentinel, and circulat ed by the Democratic State central committee, will gain votes in this city and State for General Harrison. There are yet many up right and honorable Democrats left who will not countenance such disreputable electioneering methods. The crimes of Coy and Bernhamer are slight compared to the purpose in the minds of the foul conspirators who concoct such scandalous falsehoods to corrupt the franchise.

REPUBLICANS throughout the State are requested to keep a sharp look-out for copies of a letter similar to that circulated in Morgan county and printed in another column. We have reason to believe this is a part of a general plan of corruption. The letter is, of course, circulated with the greatest caution and is only intended to reach the hands of Democrats who can be trusted, but a sharp watch may unearth it in other counties as it has been in Morgan. The first step towards defeating a contemplated fraud is to expose it.

SCENE, a soldiers' reunion at a neighboring town. Several old soldiers in a group talking politics. Finally one, who had not spoken before, says: "Well, boys, I tried to be a good soldier and I like you all first rate, but I guess I'll have to vote against Harrison." "Vote against Harrison?" they all exclaimed in chorus; "you, an old soldier, and vote against the soldier candidate - what do you mean? recently-unearthed letter: "It merely alleges | "Well, boys," said the veteran, "you know | blinds; it's too cheap a trick to deceive anyfacts that have been known to organized labor I'm a poor man myself, and I think General | body. The Democratic committee are rolling m Indiana for eleven years." The Sentinel Harrison is no friend to the poor man, and I in money, and have a colossal corruption

"Well, I'll tell you. During the war General Harrison, though he had a lucrative practice and a fair income, went into the army and did his own fighting, instead of paying a poor man to go as a substitute." This was followed by a general roar, amid which the old veteran shouted: "D've think I'm such a dod-blasted idiot as not to vote for Ben Harrison?"

THE JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT. The publication of the Endicott-Benet circular has called attention to the proscriptive policy of the present administration in other branches of the military service besides the ordnance department. As a rule, the regular army service in all its branches has been managed on very conservative principles. The traditions of the War Department all tend that way. Army officers are naturally conservative, and feeling a soldierly pride in the non-partisan performance of duty themselves, they are not inclined to discharge faithful employes for political reasons. This has been the rule in past years, and when vacancies occurred soldiers had the preference, as the law required. But under the present administration all this has changed, and even army officers have become proscriptive partisans. A case in point directly in the line of the Benet circular is the history of the quartermaster's supply department at Jeffersonville, this State. Cleveland had not been in office long before the Democrats began to howl for all the places not already filled by Democrats. Quartermaster-general Holabird, a Democrat apointed by President Arthur, lent himself to the proscriptive movement, though under a Republica administration he had professed to be quite liberal and conservative. The Jeffersonville prison ring, with default Warden Howard at the head joined in the raid, and his relative. Congressman Howard, represented the interests of the hungry gang at Washington By direction of the Quartermaster-general, an inventory was taken of the political opinions of every person employed in or about the supply depot, including the clerks, watchmen, packers, messengers, and even teamsters. This done, an order was issued to Colonel Saxton, who was in charge of the depot till the fall of 1887, to make a sweeping discharge of Republicans. Under the order Colonel Saxton reluctantly discharged a large number of faithful employes, against whom there was no charge, nearly all old soldiers, whose places were filled by men who were never soldiers, a tough crowd of prison-ring pets and the lowest order of saloon-keepers and henchmen, several of whom were involved in the prison frauds. Thirty-five old soldiers were discharged and twenty-nine of the vacancies thus made were filled by men who never had been soldiers, and who had no claim except as political dirty workers. Col Saxton, a quiet, unassuming gentleman, was so disgusted with the way things were going

authority, telegraphed to his paper: "Colonel Hodges must go from Jeffersonville, at least. The Democrats in Indiana have got a big fight to make to carry that State this year, and they do not want a government official around with a disposition to throw cold water upon their efforts.'

that he asked to be relieved. This request

was granted, and Colonel Hodges was as

signed to the command, being jubilantly her-

alded as a "rock-ribbed Democrat." But

Colouel Hodges proved a disappointment to

the hungry howlers. Instead of a "rock-

public service to partisan interests,

be

duty and no sympathy with the raiders.

Then followed a series of incidents by which

it was tried to brow-beat Colonel Hodges, in

which the prison ring at Jeffersonville were

ably assisted by Congressman Howard and the

correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Jour-

nal at Washington. The latter, speaking by

gentleman, with a high sense

a conscientious

proved to

Shortly afterward, an army politician named Farnsworth was sent out from Washington to investigate affairs at Jeffersonville and report. He brought a letter from the Courier-Journal correspondent to the latter's brother, which placed him at once in communication and favor with the prison ring. After learning the desires of the ring, he recommended the removal of some of the oldest and most faithful employes in the depot on the ridiculous ground of "offensive partisanship." The report was approved by the Secretary of War, the removals were made, and the places filled by Democratic dirty workers and ward bummers. A gentleman familiar with the history of the whole busi-

"The depot was once orderly, busy and an honor to the army. Nearly every employe was an old soldier. None were removed to make places for the politicians. Under Cleveland it has become the refuge and pasture of the most disreputable political seum and off-scourings of southern Indiana, and only a handful of soldiers are left. Millions of dol lars' of valuable stores are in unsafe and unfit hands. Business is loosely done, the work is in confusion and behindhand, and even respectable Democrats are disgusted at the character of the changes, and many of them declare they will not vote for Cleveland again. while the probable result of all this will be to wind up the depot here and cause Jeffersonville to lose all its advantages and benefits."

This is a fair sample of what has been going on under this administration. Not only the civil service but the military service, also, as far as it can be reached, has been demoralized and prostituted to the basest partisan pur poses. Under false pretense of civil-service reform, and the hypocritical assurance that "public office is a public trust," there has been going on a systematic prostitution of the public service unparalleled in history.

ADMINISTRATION organs, insensibly to themselves, perhaps, have drifted into a different tune from that which they were singing a few weeks ago. Then their jubilant chorus was to the effect that Cleveland would be elected without doubt. Now the burden of their song, which is in a minor key, is that he may be elected if thus and so happens. and if, and if, and if. The change in the music must be very distressing to constant

THE advertisements and appeals of the Democratic committee for money are paltry knows that that letter is a tissue of the bald- can prove it." They all demanded the proof. | fund, headed with Cleveland's contribution,

and swelled by the money of the Standard Oil and coal barons, and the railroad wreckers who are at the head of the Cleveland campaign. The only thing the Democrats rely on is their bottomless purse. Their corruption fund is their sheet-anchor. In Indiana the Republicans propose to see that every effort to debauch the suffrage and buy the State is met with the penalty of the law-prompt arrests and sentence to the State prison to join Coy and Bernhamer.

PLATE-GLASS. The plate-glass industry illustrates the necessity and benefits of protection in develop ing American resources, protecting American industry, and saving money to American consumers. The manufacture of plate-glass was an unknown art in this country until developed by a protective tariff. Under that protection the industry has become important, and American plate-glass is scarcely a luxury at the present time, but within the reach of the moderate house-owner. All this is not new. The main facts were well known. and they were recognized by the Indiana Legislature of 1875. That Legislature was strongly Democratic. The State had been carried in the election of 1874 by the Democrats by about 15,000 plurality on the average. Thomas A. Hendricks was Governor, and the Legislature elected Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate. The General Assembly and the State government were Democratic throughout. On the 18th day of February, 1875, the following joint resolution was passed in the House, only 14 votes in the negative. It is also to be remarked that the late Washington C. De Pauw was a leading and distinguished Democrat, and at one time, not far distant from the date when this resolution was passed, the party nominee, or a candidate for the nomination for the office of Lieutenantgovernor. The resolution is as follows, and, in its statements of facts and principles, covers the whole ground and theory of the protective tariff:

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9 (HOUSE). A Joint Resolution in Relation to the Manufacture of

Polished Plate-glass in the State of Indiana. "Whereas, the manufacture of polished plateglass having engaged the attention of American manufacturers for a number of years, and millions of dollars having been invested in such enterprises, and every such effort having ended in bankruptcy and ruin to the projectors, because of the powerful combinations in Europe, united for the purpose of crushing out all such attempts in America, and the inadequate protection afforded this branch of industry; and,

"Whereas, within a few years past a company of gentlemen in our own State, at New Albany, have again attempted to establish this manufacture and are now successfully prosecuting the same, having invested in it over a million of dollars; and "Whereas, The foreign manufacturers of polished plate-glass have united and publicly say, 'We have had a long and profitable trade in America; we can afford and will sell pol-

ished plate-glass for years at a loss rather than vield this trade to American manufacturers:' and "Whereas, Our State has again become the pioneer in this struggle to save this country millions of dollars now lost in the importa-

tion of this article; and "Whereas, It is due to this struggling enterprise that this General Assembly should step forward with words of encouragement and sympathy and do what it can toward protectribbed Democrat," willing to prostitute the

ing it; and, "Whereas, Hon. W. C. DePauw, proprietor of the Star Glass Company at New Albany,

"I am making plate-glass here; have over a

million dollars invested therein, and am fighting this battle for America and Americane, soli tary and alone. My losses thus far have aggre-gated over \$300,000, but this year, I am glad to say, they are reduced to \$35,000 (against a loss of \$102,000 in 1873), and with such aid as I am fairly entitled to from the government I can win this battle for America and put on a permanent basis a business that, in a few years, will employ tens of thousands of men and reduce our imports many millions of dollars. A reduction of duty would be death to this and all other attempts in America, but if the law be so modified as more effectually to guard against frauds, present duties slightly increased, if bonestly collected, will protect American manufacturers. The opinion is very widespread that under the present system of rebate and drawback the government gets but a small part of the duty. If, therefore, the laws be so modified that all glass under 24x60 should pay 224 cents per square foot and all over 24x60 should pay 45 cents per source foot (present tariff), without any rebate. drawback or reduction of any kind on pretense of or for any actual breakage or otherwise. think the revenues would be doubled and

"Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be respectfully requested, to use their best efforts to procure such legislation by Congress as will give the necessary protection as herein requested; and

"Be it further resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby, requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution."

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION. The Journal has received copies of several different circulars issued by Democratic com mittees, national, State and county, appealing for money. They are all in the same strain, representing the necessity of a large fund to meet "the legitimate expenses of the campaign," and reminding the recipient of his duty to contribute. The circulars are sent to office-holders of high and low degree, and show that a widespread and systematic effort is being made to raise money. The wholesale circulation of the Gould libel and others equally infamous shows how the money is being spent, and what the Democratic managers regard as "legitimate expenses."

We have also received a copy of a letter sent out by the chairman of the Democratic committee in Morgan county, as follows: "STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

"MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1887.

"Dear Sir-I desire exact information in regard to your district. Morgan county is remarkably close, but, by proper organization and vigorous work, it can be redeemed from the clutches of ring rule and the blight of excessive taxation. Much depends on your efforts. You should select men to assist you, but only such as you can trust should be

"Therefore, I request of you to make an exact list of all the voters in your precinct, for your own use, and report to me the exact number of each, on the inslip. Please report to me not later than Monday, Sept. 10, and every two weeks thereafter. Make the doubtful list as small as possible, and mark every one who has to have money as a 'float.' "Those who have to be bought are not 'doubtful,' but are 'floats.' Look closely after every one. Let no one escape. Your prompt action in this matter will aid materially in the efficiency of our efforts. Re-N. A. WHITTAKER,

"Chairman. "Report at A. H. Caldwell's store, Sept. 15,

the report of voters under the headings, "cer-

shows on its face that it is part of a corrupt scheme. Most circulars are at least susceptible of an honest interpretation, but this one carries corruption on its face. In fact, we doubt if there has ever been printed a campaign circular or letter so shamelessly outspoken and fraudulent. This letter has been sent out by the Democratic chairman in Morgan county to trusted Democratic workers, the inference being that the recipients of the letter would cheerfully co-operate in an acknowledged fraud. The object in making "the doubtful list as small as possible," and the number of "floats," or purchasable voters, as large as possible, is in order that Morgan county may make a large showing of floats at headquarters, and draw as much money as possible for election day. The letter implies the knowledge of a corruption fund for distribution among the counties, and is probably in conformity with a general plan of operation. The A. H. Caldwell named in the circular is secretary of the county committee. As Mr. Chairman Jewett professes to be anxious to prevent fraud and corruption, we suggest that the Democratic committee of Morgan county would be a good place to begin. The circular, it will be observed, proposes to redeem Morgan county from "the blight of excessive taxation." This is the favorite Democratic cry in this campaign. It is quite in keeping with the raid against American industries and American wages, that the corruptionists who propose to remove "the blight of excessive taxation" should be preparing lists of "floats" who "have to be bought." This is a new phase of revenue reform. The highly honest Mr. Jewett should hasten to Morgan county and "let no one

A FREE-TRADE EXAMPLE. The free-traders are parading as an illustra-

tion of their claim that the tariff does not benefit American workmen the fabricated story of the "Too Curious Laborer." This story represents the workman as saying to a merchant: "You asked my boy \$7.25 for a pair of pants, didn't you?" "Yes, but they were all wool and a fine pair," replied the merchant. "I know that," said the workman, "but my wife made that same pair of pants for you for thirty-one cents. Now I would like to know where the other \$7.19 goes to." The conclusion the free-traders hope to lead same unreasoning mind to adopt is, that thirty-one cents represents the entire value of American labor bestowed upon the pants, s conclusion that a man of ordinary sense must see is utterly false. Let us see what American labor goes into a pair of "wool pants:"

1. The labor of the farmer that raised the sheep that produced the wool. 2. The labor of the workmen that manufactured the wool into cloth. 3. The labor of the workmen that made the

thread that sewed the "pants." 4. The labor of those that made the but-

5. The labor of the cutter. 6. The labor of the men who carry on the 7. The labor of the woman who made the

Now, instead of one class being benefited by the tariff, at least seven distinct classes derive direct benefit, while many more are indirectly benefited. But for all this benefit to American labor, woolen goods are cheaper than when the English manufacturers, who had grown rich on the product of half-paid labor, exclusively controlled our markets. It is to be hoped, for the credit of free American workmen, that there is none among them who will be deceived by such false and flimsy stuff as the organs of Mr. Cleveland invent for the purpose of opening the way for free

THE TALK OF THE COMMUNE.

You may talk about your high protective tariff till you grow red in the face and are in danger of apoplexy. The fact remains that it is gradually dividing the American people into two classes, the very rich and the very poor. The middle classes are being wiped out, obliterated, and the chance which a man used to have to crawl up from good to the better and from the better to the best is becoming more and more slim every day .- New York Herald.

That is not politics; it is communism: care not against what policy or what law such talk is directed. It is rank communism. It is not true in the sense in which Anarch ists assert and in which the Herald article implies that in this country "the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. That is the talk of incendiary agitators and reckless demagogues. Some rich men are growing richer and some are growing poorer. Some poor men are growing poorer and some are growing richer. So it is in all countries. So it has been from the beginning, and will be till the end of time. Never at any time or place in the world were so many poor men steadily growing richer and improving their condition as here and now in the United States. Whether it is due to protection or not, it is a fact. The Herald says "the middle classes are being wiped out." This is monstrous and mischievous falsehood. There is not a community or city in this country from New York to New Orleans, from Boston to San Francisco, where the so-called middle class, the people of moderate means and small incomes, the people who live economically but comfortably, the moderately well-todo class, do not vastly outnumber the very rich and the very poor combined. Everywhere one can count the millionaires on his fingers, and the paupers are very few, but the great middle class is numberless. Let us have done with such communistic, un-American talk as that of the Herald.

By the way, where is Mr. Bynum and his workingman who tended the babies while his wife went to the wash-tub to earn a living for the family? That precious pair should turn up soon and play to Indianapolis audiences. Workingmen in this city would be pleased to meet such an honorable and noble exponent as the man Mr. Bynum stated at Atlanta he personally knew, and whom he introduced as a type of the Indianapolis workingman "ground to powder" under the "iron heel of the robber tariff." Trot him out. Mr.

THE Crown Point Free Press, a German paper of large circulation in Lake and Porter counties, has come out in favor of a protect-Accompanying this letter was a blank for | ive tariff. The editor of the Free Press was the Democratic nominee for State Senator the report of voters under the headings, "cer- the Democratic nominee for State Senator done. The Democracy is the real simon-pure tain," "doubtful" and "floats." The letter from Lake and Porter counties two years ago, "war-tax" party in more senses than one.

and received a large vote. His paper of the 4th instant contains an editorial reviewing the position of the two parties on the tarif question and its relation to American industry and wages. The Free Press, like ex-Senator Johnson's paper, at Lafayette, cannot stand the free-trade tendencies of the Democratic party. The German-Americans follow the lead of their old Kaiser and of Prince Bismarck, and are stanch friends and supporters of the American industrial protective system.

PARADES and mass-meetings, pole-raisings, basket picnics, speeches and enthusiasm are well enough and you can't have too many of them; but, after all, the work that counts the most is the quiet, earnest, face-to-face and hand-to-hand talks between a man and his friend and neighbor and associate. Let every Republican in Indiana be a missionary during this month, and then have this work supplemented by such close organization in every election precinct in the State that every legal vote will be polled and every illegal vote kept out, and the men who attempt to debauch the suffrage be put under prompt arrest. The work of the Fair Election League will be watched with unusual interest this year.

CLOSE up the lines; cover every exposed point; see every doubtful or impressionable voter; talk to your next-door neighbor on either hand; talk to all with whom you come in contact whose position you do not perfeetly know. Let no one escape your vigilance and earnest missionary work. Poll your blocks, your precincts, your townships and wards. Let every man be known. Spot every voter you do not know, and see that no illegal vote is cast anywhere. Make the very air full of danger to every scoundrel who proposes in any way to debauch a free, fair, honest suffrage. This is the way to a magnificent victory.

THE Mormons in conference express the belief that the Lord will soon come to their help. The dense ignorance and total depravity of the saints was never more clearly shown than in mistaking Grover Cleveland for a messenger of the Deity.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Will you please state in next issue of Weekly State Journal-1. The names and addresses of the chairman and secretary of the Democratic national committee. 2. Name of Grover Cleveland's substitute, who died in the poor-

secretary. Address, National Democratic Head quarters, New York city. 2. George Brinekt. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. When or in what speech did the late Hop. Thomas A. Hendricks advocate or suggest a

1. William H. Barnum, chairman; Si Sheerin,

Northwestern confederacy? On the 8th of January, 1862, Mr. Hendricks delivered a speech before the Democratic State convention in this city, in which, after de-

nouncing the war, the proposed emancipation of the slaves, etc., he said: "The first and highest interest of the North west is in the restoration and preservation of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution: but if the failure, and folly, and wickedness of the party in power render a union impossible, then the mighty Northwest must take care of

herself and her own interests." To the Editor of the Indianapolts Journals Please state whether Grover Cleveland did officially order the return of the rebel flags or

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 5. The circular was sent out by the Adjutant general of the army to the Governors of the Southern States, dated June 11, 1887, but was understood to have been issued by the President two weeks earlier, and was as follows:

The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all the flags in the custody of the War Department be returned to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which bore them were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine, I am instructed by the honorable Secretary of War, to make you (in the name of the War Department) a tender of the flags now in this office belonging to the late volunteer organizations of your State. In discharging this pleasant duty. I her you, please advise me of this pleasant duty. I beg you, please advise me of your wishes in this matter. It is the intention in returning each flag to give its history, as far as it is possible to do so, stating the circumstances of its capture and recovery."

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Democratic party in Virginia must be in an apathetic condition when the Richmond State, to rouse it, has to urge it to "think but for a moment of the horrors of Maheneism, and every energy of self-respecting Virginians will

THE position occupied by a great many Democrats to-day recalls the situation as viewed by the late Col. Isaac O. Barnes in He was approached by a Whig one day who said: "Now, Barnes, give me your honest opinion. You don't expect to see Van Buren elected!" "What makes you say that!" retorted the Celonel. "I'm a Democrat, I vote the Democratic ticket, and I tell you, sir, as a Democrat, that the Democrats will sweep the country, but (and the Coienel whispered in the ear of his friend) if I were a betting man I'd bet on Harrison."-Boston Journal.

PROF. JAMES RAMIREZ, a Spanish American. of Brooklyn, husband of the novelist "Fannie May," is president of a Republican club in Brook lyn, and is often invited to address Spanish and Cuban Republican clubs. He says: "The great majority of Spaniards and Cubans in New York and Brooklyn will go for General Harrison. It has been so that the Spaniards voted one way and the Cubans another. But now we are pretty much united. The several thousand votes in Brooklyn and New York will, with a few exceptions, go for the Republican ticket. We know what free trade is in the old country. and we don't want any of it here in our prosperous and happy country."

> A CAMPAIGN of intellect! With malace prepense, They ask Grover Cleveland For dollars, not sense. I HAVE a little veto. And I uso is when I will,

Except upon such subjects As David Bennett Hill. -from "Campaign Meledies" by S. G. Cleveland. HOME. HARRISON AND PROTECTION.

Trenton Gazette (Rep.) HOME, ONESTY. APPINESS.

TO VICTORY. IN NOVEMBER PROTECTI-UNI-In a Nutsbell.

New York Mail and Express. Gen. Harrison, with his gift of condensing the pith of a question into a few sentences, put the issue of this campaign, so far as it concerns workingmen, into a nutshell when he said last evening: "I think you can all understand that it is not good for American workingmen that the amount of work to be done in this country should be diminished by transferring some of ligto foreign shops; nor ought the wages paid for the work that is done here to be diminished by bringing you into competition with the under-paid labor of the old country." The Republican

Democracy the "War-Tax" Party. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

position has never been more clearly stated.

The Republicans and the Democrats, each in turn, were in control of the House of Representatives about the same length of time since the close of the war. Here is the amount of revenue reduction made by each in that time: 

The Republicans reduced almost sixty times as much of the revenues as the Democrate bave